

# THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

DL. XVII., NO. 5318

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS

## ASTHMA CURE FREE.

malene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.  
Write Your Name and Address Plainly.



There is nothing like Asthmalene on brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full size bottle."

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler.  
Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel.  
New York, Jan. 3, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS' MEDICINE CO.,  
Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

Very truly yours,  
REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS' MEDICINE CO.  
Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on Oct. New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife, commencing to take the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is now free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully,  
O. D. PHELPS, M. D.

DR. TAFT BROS' MEDICINE CO.  
Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and with a trial bottle, I found relief at once. I have since purchased your bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for a was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business day. This testimony you can make use of as you see fit.

S. RATHBARI,  
67 East 120th st., New York City.

Trial Bottle Sent Absolutely Free on Receipt of Postal.

not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS' MEDICINE CO 30th St., N. Y. City.

Sold by All Druggists.

## NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

R BUSINESS MEN AND INVESTORS.

The NEW YORK COMMERCIAL is a strictly Commercial, Financial Industrial newspaper. It is BUSINESS all through and a recognized authority on business topics.

It is the only National-Business-Newspaper, and maintains its own 75 BUREAUS and business offices in all important trade centres throughout the United States. Its NEWS SERVICE is largely exclusive, goes into the details regarding business transactions, developments and prices—News for the business man who has customers in all States—of his customers and news of his competitors—News for the investor who seeks investments in undeveloped properties. Not the but the substantial news from all sections of the country.

Its FINANCIAL service is particularly complete and includes daily reports from all the leading financial centres—New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, etc. It prints the FACTS in regard to investments, and also NO FAKE SCHEMES to its columns knowingly. Its NOTES and QUERIES are of the special use of its subscribers, and supplies them (free) reliable information on investments and business subjects.

BUSINESS CHANCES.—This is a new advertising department of the COMMERCIAL for advertising Business Opportunities, Investments, Wanted, etc., from all parts of the United States. They give extensive returns because of the National circulation of the paper and its financial readers.

COMMERCIAL IS THE PAPER FOR THOSE WHO HAVE MONEY AND THOSE WHO WISH TO MAKE MONEY.

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The New York Commercial is issued "Every Business Morning" and the Subscription Price is \$5.00 a year in advance—50 cents a month. Will send as Trial for 3 MONTHS for \$1.00 if you RETURN THIS COUPON.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., 396 Broadway, NEW YORK.

## YOU CERTAINLY WANT THE PUREST FINE OLD Y. TAYLOR WHISKEY

Full Quarts. 8 Years Old.

H. HIRSHFIELD, N. E. Agent,  
31 DOANE STREET, BOSTON.  
Sole by Case and Bottle by Globe Grocery Co.

## MAYORALTY CAUCUS.

### Republicans Nominate Col. John Pender For Mayor.

### Four Candidates In The Field And A Large Vote Cast.

### Col. Pender Accepts The Nomination And Thanks His Friends In A Brief Speech.

The republican mayoralty caucus was held at the old Court house on Court street, Monday afternoon, between the hours of five and eight o'clock, and was one of the largest mayoralty caucuses held in this city in years.

There were four candidates in the field and to this in a measure due the large vote polled. The friends of the candidates worked like beavers in getting the voters out and there was considerable good natured rivalry evinced.

Judge Samuel W. Emery, chairman of the republican city committee, presided, and Joshua M. Vaughan, Herbert B. Dow, Ceylon Spinney and Henry P. Payne officiated as tellers. The candidates were John Pender, F. W. Hartford, Charles H. Clough and Freeman R. Garrett.

The polls were opened promptly at five o'clock and the balloting commenced. Freeman R. Garrett appeared to lead at the end of the first hour's balloting and then there was a lull in the Garrett voting. F. W. Hartford's friends then came to the front and the Garrett forces went over to Pender. From then on it was a pretty fight between Pender and Hartford. Hustling finally counted, however, and Pender's friends won the day for him by a garri son finish.

The polls were closed at eight o'clock and Chairman Emery appointed Robert W. Phinney, Edward W. Gray, Dr. S. E. A. Pickering and Lewis G. Davis as tellers to count the votes. This took about half an hour and then Chairman Emery announced the following result:

Whole number of votes cast	34
Col John Pender had	286
F. W. Hartford	219
Freeman R. Garrett	166
Charles H. Clough	68
William E. Storer	1

and Col. John Pender was declared the nominee to be supported by the republicans for mayor on Tuesday next.

The result was greeted with cheers and the nomination made unanimous on motion of the defeated candidates.

On motion of Herbert B. Dow the chairman appointed the following committee to wait upon Col. Pender and notify him of the nomination: Charles H. Clough, Freeman R. Garrett and Herbert B. Dow.

The committee went out and soon returned with the nominee. His entrance to the crowded court room was the signal for hearty cheering and Col. Pender was pushed through the throng to the platform where he was introduced to the assemblage by Judge Emery who took advantage of the occasion to say lots of nice things about the colonel as a man and a republican.

Mr. Pender thanked the Judge for his kind remarks and then spoke to those present as follows:

Mr Chairman and Neighbors: It is exceedingly gratifying to me after a life long residence among you to be thus honored by you who know me. When I accept any sort of position I try to fill it to the best of my

ability, and I earnestly hope that at the end of the year as mayor of the city of Portsmouth you will say of me, "well done, good and faithful servant." I thank you for the honor, and I esteem it a great honor, you have conferred upon me. I have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish. I shall do the best I can to serve the city faithfully and well if elected and leave the result to you, gentlemen, on election day.

Three rousing cheers were then given for the next mayor of Portsmouth and the crowd dispersed after congratulating Col. Pender and promising him their cordial support on election day.

### STAGGERED THE OFFICERS.

Mrs. Huntington Had Her \$75,000 List Prepared.

New York, March 3.—Mrs. Arabella L. Huntington, widow of Collis P. Huntington, has paid \$31,800 in cash as customs duties. Officers who frequently have to haggle with women over the tribute to Uncle Sam declared that she was a paragon of travelers. Mrs. Huntington, who returned from a trip to Europe on the Oceanic, with her son, Archer Huntington, and Mrs. Archer Huntington, staggered the young man when the acting deputy collector asked her to make a declaration of her purchases abroad. It was on board the steamer coming up the bay. Young Huntington had the list carefully prepared. The sum total of his mother's purchase abroad was \$75,000, the largest amount ever declared by a traveler in the port of New York, and probably in the world. The duty was the largest ever paid. There was a score of large trunks, containing rich gowns bought in Paris, London and Berlin. Most of the tax paid by Mrs Huntington was sixty per cent. on made-up gowns of linen, silk and woolen. There was a large amount of jewelry and "precious stones, on which she paid sixty per cent.; on a lot of perfumery sixty per cent. ad valorem was paid. Her rings were taxed at ten cents per square foot and forty per cent. on their value. Bronzes also paid forty-five per cent. on their value.

### "STRICT PROHIBITION."

Rev. J. H. Robbins Announces Policy of the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League.

West Derry, March 2.—Rev. J. H. Robbins of Concord, the new superintendent of the New Hampshire anti-saloon league, opened the state campaign in this town this evening before a very large audience in the First Baptist church. This was the first public meeting the superintendent had addressed, and much interest was felt as to the policy he would announce.

Mr. Robbins stated that the policy of the league for the year would be to reason out questions at issue in a fair

and candid manner, that the strict and entire prohibition of the liquor traffic would be the aim of the organization.

He made a lengthy argument against license in any form, from high license to local option, declaring that the latter was not only unjust and impracticable, but most unfair to the prohibition towns adjoining local option towns. He cited many instances in Massachusetts cities where, he declared, license and local option had proved most unsatisfactory to good government.

The meeting was presided over by Hon. Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, a well-known politician. He made an address in which he stated he had formerly been a license man, but was willing to work now for the law that would lead to least liquor drinking in the state. Several prominent men were in the audience.

### PRINCE WILL HAVE DYSPEPSIA.

Chicago, March 3.—Prince Henry arrived in Chicago this evening and amid a grand illumination on all sides drove to the Auditorium hotel where he attended a banquet. He was met at the railroad station by Mayor Harrison and his passage through the streets was marked by great cheering. A large number of Germans were out to do him honor. He was banqueted by them at seven o'clock and a number of toasts were responded to. The prince then went to the armory of the First Infantry where German citizens arranged a choral festival in his honor. At the conclusion of this he was taken back to the Auditorium hotel.

### AFTER MISS STONE'S CAPTORS.

Constantinople, March 3.—The United States minister here has presented notes to the Porte regarding the capture of Miss Stone by brigands and demand punishment of the guilty parties. The Porte in reply repudiates the responsibility and denies the liability.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Concord, March 3.—President Frank S. Streeter presided at the meeting of the New Hampshire Bar association held here today. Addresses were made by Judge Richardson of Boston and Arthur O. Fuller of Exeter.

### SHOULD NOT ACCEPT.

Washington, March 3.—The sub-committee on inter-oceanic canals today agreed to refer to the full committee, that legal complications surrounding the Panama offer are such that the United States should not accept.

### RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Rural free mail delivery is being much agitated in Hampton Falls. The post office is located at an extreme end of the town, and while those who reside in the immediate vicinity have good mail facilities, many of the township have to drive a long distance to the office and in busy seasons or during stormy weather sometimes do not get their mail for several days. In some parts of the town citizens find it more convenient to visit the Exeter postoffice. The majority believe that if they could have free delivery from Exeter every day, or even from their own office in Hampton Falls, it would be a great improvement upon the present system.

### ENTERTAINMENT AND EASTER SALE.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church will hold an Easter sale Wednesday evening, March 5, at Philbrick hall.

An excellent entertainment is assured. Mrs. Sadie Dickey-Simpson will be the soloist for the evening and Miss Ethel Whitman Thompson, pianist. Also orchestra. Admission 15 cents. Children, under twelve, 10 cents.

### WOMANS EXCHANGE.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Woman's Exchange will be held Tuesday morning, March 10, at 11 o'clock.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

### ENGLISH SPARROWS.

A Very Easy Way to Get Rid of These Pests.

It is the filthiness of the sparrows to which the native birds particularly object. No wren will return to its own box of the previous summer when it has been occupied during the winter by a sparrow. A sparrow is notably thief; they will never build a nest if they can steal one. I have observed that singly, or even in pairs, the sparrow cannot drive our native bird away from its nest or surroundings, but a flock of sparrows will worry a native bird until it leaves its nest. I have seen many times a robin pull up an earth worm, and just before it was able to fly off with it, a half dozen or dozen sparrows rush upon the scene and steal the worm. In this way they are the shrewdest of highway robbers.

From the 1st of November, through-out the winter, I have trapped thousands of them in the following way:

Make a net fifteen feet square, with a six-inch fulness in the center, tapered from one side to the center. Continue from this six-inch fulness in the center to a fulness of fourteen inches at the opposite side, and in the extreme fulness of this side insert a ten-inch hoop, which can be made of ordinary wire about the size of telegraph wire, best galvanized so as not to rust in the net. Make a separate net two feet square and four feet long. Let the mesh be three-fourths inches in both nets. The last net is solid all around excepting one end, which is open as a bag, in which a drawing string is inserted, made of the same character of twine. These two nets should be waterproofed by being rolled up into small compass, and allowed to stand over night in boiled linseed oil, in which an ounce of paraffine to a quart of oil has been melted. A small box frame two by two by two feet, made of one and one-half inch stuff, with a small hook at each corner, needs then to be placed at a convenient point for feeding or trapping, and near a large roost of sparrows, yet not in the immediate path of travel. Square net to be placed inside the box frame, with a little hoop of string tied to the mesh at a point that will enable it to be looped on to the hooks and maintain the square of the net in the frame. The large net to be fastened securely to solid one and one-half by one-inch strips, fifteen feet long.

After placing the nets in position, with the drawing string in the open end of the box net, place the open end of the box net over the wire hoop of the large net, holding the two together by passing a string in and out of the meshes of the two nets until the hoop has been circled, draw it close enough to secure and tie in a bow knot, tight. Place a pole eight feet high in the ground alongside of the box end, with a small pulley at the upper end; attach three pieces of cord three feet apart, the first one being but a few inches from the wire hoop. Bring them together about five feet above the net, so they will support the fulness of the net and raise it from the ground, then continue the one cord through a pulley attached to the top of pole, and on the opposite end put a weight equal to the weight of the net. The object of this is to gain advantage to the fulness of

the net, so that the sparrows can be driven into the box net after the trap net has fallen. The sparrows must then be fed under the net for a week before trapping. The end of the net farthest from the box trap should be propped up at each corner six feet, to insure its not falling until wanted.

I have used small pie plates for feeding, generally placing three or four in a row from the hoop side of the net, where it leads into the box net, sprinkling a very little feed along the ground outside the net. Keep this supply of food up until a large flock feeds readily and constantly. I have always found that in five days by placing the feed there after breakfast, all the sparrows in the neighborhood would be feeding inside of an hour under the net. On the sixth and seventh day place no feed on the ground, only in the pans. The last pan should not be farther out than the center of the net. On the sixth and seventh days, lower the net from six to three feet. To these shorter props attach two long cords which are carried off to a point where the operator can be hiding. This I did from a stable window. After placing feed on the seventh day in half an hour a large flock of sparrows would be feeding under the net. At the height of their feeding, by means of these cords, pull the props from under the net; the balance strings hold the center of the net up, the excess weight being in the one and one-half-inch strips. Drop the net quickly and the birds fly to the center well trapped. If they are not all in the box net, a little shaking of the net encourages them to get there. The drawing string of the box net, which has been left free, has been drawn up tightly, as the string that has been woven in and out from the mesh around the hoop is pulled out. The sparrows, thus lugged, by mistaking the loops from the hooks on the box frame, can simply be carried to a tub of water, before prepared, to drown. This can be repeated, sparrows being trapped by the hundreds until any section can be cleaned of them, even if it has to be repeated every year.

The food should not be large crusts of bread, as they will pick it up and fly away from under the net. Use fine feed like corn meal or corn meal mush, of which they are very fond, particularly if a little meat gravy is put on it. This keeps them in the pans feeding.

A net of this kind passed around a neighborhood in the winter season is the most inexpensive way of destroying sparrows by the thousands, and the only way of destroying them faster than they can breed, only requiring a little attention to detail.—Correspondence Country Gentleman.

### IDENTIFIED THE PICTURE.

Mrs. Joseph Lowd of Court street on Monday identified the picture published by the Boston Globe from the photograph picked up on Lynn beach as being that of her brother, George J. Frisbee, skipper of the sloop yacht Empress. The Empress will be remembered by river men as the small sloop that was moored throughout the summer of last year in the channel between Badger's and Pumpkin Islands.

The Herald has early news.

**A Well Child**

has sound digestion and is not troubled by worms. It is plump, rosy and happy. When a child is languid, and restless sleep, give it a few doses of

**TRUE'S Pin Worm ELIXIR**

Worms are the probable cause of the trouble. If so they will be expelled. If not, True's Elixir will act as a harmless tonic. For 50 years this standard remedy for fever, colic, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion, etc., etc., has been a household name. Write for free book.

**DR. J. F. TRUE & CO.,** Auburn, Me.

Special treatment for Tape Worms. Write for free pamphlet.

**DOG BREAD,**

**DOG COLLARS,**

**PUPPY BREAD**

**AND CAT FOOD.**

**A. P. WENDELL & CO.**

**2 MARKET SQUARE.**











# THE HERALD.

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second class mail matter.)

For Portsmouth  
and  
Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald.  
More local news than all other local  
papers combined. Try it.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1902.

FOR MAYOR,  
JOHN PENDER.

The republicans of Portsmouth in caucus assembled have nominated Col. John Pender for mayor in one of the largest caucuses held for years. The situation is one that all the citizens can heartily endorse and give their most earnest support. The Chronicle believes that Mr. Pender is one of the best equipped business men in Portsmouth to take up the reins of the local government and will give the tax payers an honest and clean administration. Let all republicans present a united front on Tuesday next and every ward will be represented by republicans. The men named in all the wards are deserving of the vote of every republican and they will receive the votes of many democrats besides.

Phrases speak louder than deeds to Valet Jones. He calmly details his exploits with acids and chloroform but he shrieks out a protest when charged with "conspiracy" and insists that the word be changed to "conspire." He would doubtless prefer that in the indictment "murder" be changed to "enthusiasm," the word coined by a society of European frisks who advocate putting peacefully to death all old and ailing people who outlived their usefulness.

Presumably President Palma will have to be actually in Cuba when he is inaugurated. It isn't every republic that even elects a president who is out of his country.

Ex Mayor Van Wyck is right in thinking that "Tadmany" is, in the main, a bore for good. The point of many a moral is lost for lack of a horrible example.

The cable tells that Mr. Hogg is a lion in London society. He has floated an oil company and so is in the swim. The nobility gush, and so do his Tex as oil wells.

GREAT SPREAD OF KNOWLEDGE.

Labor-Saving Machinery—Products.  
Increase Fister Than Farmers.

It has been said, and truly enough, that American cities have gained in population very much more rapidly than has the country. There is an impression abroad also that the cities are swallowing up the country, and that the farm population has ceased to multiply; that all farmers are running to town, and that all farmers' boys are working in factories, mines in the city and going to picnics in trolley cars.

But Prof. Craig, of Cornell university, the professor in charge of extensive teaching, asks us to pause before jumping to conclusions. The country has not stopped growing, by any means, and it will be a sad day for America when the country does stop growing. At the recent meeting of the American Pomological society that gentleman, by invitation of the program committee, took the opportunity to tell some facts to a body of progressive tillers of the soil. He said that every census shows a steady gradual, healthy growth of the rural population.

At the end of the century there were more than ten times as many living in the country as there were at the beginning of the century, and more than twice as many as there were at the mid-century census. We may ask why is the ratio of growth

in the city and country not equal? That may be answered in a word. Because of the vast improvement in the labor-saving machinery of the farms, a proportionate number of men are not needed.

We say that the rural population has doubled, but what about the farm products—what about the various products produced by the industry of the farmers? The output of farm crops forty years ago, compared with that of today may be roughly summarized something like this: Corn is now four times as much; wheat, six to eight times as much; oats five times as much; barley eleven times as much; cotton eight times as much; wool six times as much; hay, pork, beef, mutton, eggs, chickens, fruit, from twenty to one hundred times as much. The number of farm workers has doubled only. The amount of farm products has been multiplied by twenty. Is not this magnificent? What does it imply?

Does it not suggest that the skill employed in the production of these products has been greatly increased? Does it not suggest that the universities and the colleges may expend their best efforts in reaching the tillers of the soil? So that in this movement the whole animus and object of it may be divided into two parts, and those two parts are what make up life, the one in securing happiness and the other in obtaining a competence. Some will put one first, and some the other.

University extension, as related to the farmer, means, in short, the improvement of his position. The colleges have been accused in the past of educating the boys away from the farm; that charge was partly true. Simply and principally for the reason that there has been a demand for workers and teachers in their higher agricultural ranks, and the colleges have been obliged to supply this demand. This demand will be more or less perennial.

But the supply has outgrown the demand, the ratio of supply has exceeded that of demand, and the direction of the procession of agricultural college graduates will be back to the farm. Now the work of a university must broaden and not only train teachers, but must train farmers also.

In order to popularize farming we shall have to train the farmers to work in sympathetic relation with the work which they have to perform. If we open their eyes sufficiently, so they can see the interesting things, the beautiful things may, the fascinating things, that surround their everyday work, and show them that they have not only a calling whose foundation is a composite of many sciences, a greater number than any professional man attempts to deal with, but in addition includes many more beautiful things than the professional man can hope to touch, it seems to me that we can bring them to a true realization of the dignity of their labor.

## HOYT'S A BUNCH OF KEYS.

Hoyt's A Bunch of Keys with all the latest features, presented by an exceedingly strong company, of great merit and possessing an original fund of humor, which is unexcelled by any other company on the stage will be the attraction at Music hall on March 4th. It will be well for those who



SNAGGS.  
In A Bunch of Keys.

wish to enjoy an evening of laughter with the irrepressible Bunch of Keys to take previous time by the forelock and interview the advance sale at the earliest moment to secure a good seat ahead of the other fellow who wants a better one. A Bunch of Keys is a magnet at drawing large audiences, and this season "standing room only" is the regular thing in nearly every city or town in which it has appeared.

I owe my whole life to Burdock Blood Bitters. Scrofulous sores covered my body. I seemed beyond cure. B. B. B. has made me a perfectly well woman." Mrs. Chas. Hutton, Berville, Mich.

Live news in the Herald.

# A Cause of Headache

One Very Common Cause, Generally Over-  
Looked.

Headache is a Common and Distressing Affliction and May Be Due to  
a Number of Causes.—The Principal Cause of Frontal  
Headache is Here Pointed Out.



Headache is a symptom, an indication of derangement or disease in some organ, and the cause of the headache is difficult to locate because so many diseases have headache as a prominent symptom; derangement of the stomach and liver, heart trouble, kidney disease, lung trouble, eye strain or ill fitting glasses, all produce headaches, and it we could always locate the organ which is at fault the cure of obstinate headaches would be a much simpler matter.

However, for that form of headache called frontal headache, pain back of the eyes and in the forehead, the cause is now known to be catarrh of the head and throat; when the headache is located in back of head and neck it is often caused from catarrh of the stomach and liver.

At any rate catarrh is the most common cause of such headaches and the cure of catarrh causes a prompt disappearance of the headache.

There is at present no treatment for catarrh so convenient and effective as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new internal remedy in tablet form composed of antiseptics like eucalyptol, guaiacol and blood root which act upon the blood and cause the elimination of the catarrhal poison from the system through the natural channels.

Miss Cora Ainsley, a prominent

school teacher in one of our normal schools, speaks of her experience with catarrhal headaches and eulogizes Stuart's Catarrh Tablets as a cure for them. She says: "I suffered daily from severe frontal headache and pain in and back of the eyes, at times so intensely as to incapacitate me in my daily duties. I suffered from catarrh more or less for years, but never thought it was the cause of my headaches, but finally became convinced that such was the case because the headaches were always worse whenever I had a cold or a fresh attack of catarrh.

"Stuart's Catarrh Tablets were highly recommended to me as a safe and pleasant catarrh cure and after using a few fifty-cent boxes which I procured from my druggists I was surprised and delighted to find that both the catarrh and headaches had gone for good."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold by druggists at fifty cents per package under the guarantee of the proprietors that they contain absolutely no cocaine (found in so many catarrh cures), no opium (so common in cheap cough cures), nor any harmful drug. They contain simply the wholesome antiseptics necessary to destroy and drive from the system the germs of catarrhal disease.

## EARNED 900 PER CENT.

Big Return from a Bank Deposit of  
Seventy Years.

The probating of the will of F. B. Burrough of Gilmartown in court develops a noteworthy circumstance in connection with the estate.

When Mr. Burrough was twenty years of age he deposited \$170 in the New Hampshire Savings bank at Concord. He died some five weeks ago at the age of ninety-five years. During his lifetime he had drawn \$3,200 from the \$170 deposit and there now remains \$1,500 still to his credit in the bank.

He never added one cent to the original deposit and this amount is simply the accumulation of the interest.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF PORTSMOUTH.

A large number of republicans without solicitation from me deposited some over two hundred ballots for me as their choice for mayor. For this compliment I return most heartfelt thanks. To the men on the navy yard who showed their preference for me I wish to thank one and all, and to assure them that my voice and pen will ever be heard in favor of the upbuilding and making their naval station what it deserves to be—the largest in the country.

To my friends who presented my name I return thanks. Personally I did not ask a single voter for his vote and I remained at the polls simply long enough to vote and I feel that my friends are to be congratulated if they speak the heartiest kind of support

for the successful candidate, and of all the candidates there should be the same feeling. I have known Colonel Pender for years and feel confident that he will prove a credit to his party and city as mayor.

F. W. HARTFORD.

## TOWN WARRANT.

The town meeting warrant at Hampton has among its special articles one asking the usual appropriation of \$600 for the academy; another which asks if the town will accept in trust \$50 given by Claudius B. Webster of Concord for the care of the Webster lot in the old cemetery, and most important of all, an article asking the town to contract with the Hampton Water Works company for a water supply for fire protection and municipal uses.

## METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

On Monday evening the Sunday school board of the Methodist church met at the vestry for the purpose of electing officers. The following is the list of officers elected:

Superintendent of Senior Department, G. F. Bredt;  
Assistant Superintendent of Senior Department, L. E. Fogg;  
Superintendent of Junior Department, Miss Edith Paul;  
Assistant Superintendent of Junior Department, Miss Miriam Schurman;  
Secretary, Miss Hattie Oxford;  
Treasurer, Miss Emma F. Riley;  
Librarian, G. E. Davis;  
Assistant Librarian, A. L. Hayford.

Educate Your Housewife with CASCARET.  
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation, forces out 100,000, 100 C. C. in 10 minutes, no food.

# INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Ship Building on the River Generations Ago.

Prospects of Steel Ships Being Built on the Piscataqua.

To See a Portsmouth Built Ship Once More Would Be a Great Delight.

I. P. Miller in his Sunday correspondence to the Boston Globe has the following interesting article:

That the great mill of the White Mountain paper company is to be built at Freeman's point, this city, is now a certainty, several lots of land there on which the company had options having been paid for and the deeds recorded and extensive contracts for work and materials awarded.

The assurance of this vast addition to the industrial resources of the city is gratifying, and not less so will be the revival, in a modified form of a branch of industrial enterprise for which the Piscataqua was once famous, but which was abandoned, apparently for all time, years ago—shipbuilding—if it should be revived.

From the early days of the colony until after the middle of last century this river was noted for the construction of wooden vessels of all descriptions and sizes, for the skill of its shipwrights, and for the superiority of the vessels they turned out. The first warship built on the western continent for the British navy, the Falkland, a 54-gun ship, was built here in 1690; and two others were built here later, the last one, the America, of 44 guns, in 1774.

Several ships, some of them famous ones, were built here for the continental navy during the revolutionary war; and many were built for the United States navy at the navy yard, from the time it was established in 1800 up to the abandonment of wooden shipbuilding by the government.

But the building of war vessels was never of great importance on the Piscataqua compared with the building of merchant vessels, and to learn how to build ships, or to go to sea in them and rise to command, achieve wealth, build a three story house to live in, have a pew down front in church for the family to occupy, and he called "captain" ever after, was the ambition of aspiring youths along the river up to the time that the building of wooden ships commenced to fall off.

The palmy days of shipbuilding were from 1845 to 1855; and probably more ships and more tonnage were launched upon the Piscataqua during that decade than during any twenty years before or since.

By 1855 the great demand for ships consequent on the discovery of gold in California had been filled, and the effort of England to secure the substitution of iron for wood in shipbuilding, and the extensive adoption of steam propulsion, caused a rapid decline in the demand for new sailing vessels. Then came the Civil war, and before its close the American merchant flag had become a rarity on the ocean; and wooden shipbuilding here and elsewhere was doomed.

Not that the industry was abandoned all at once, but the number of vessels built became fewer and fewer each year until the end came. The last square-rigged ships on the Piscataqua were the Paul Jones and the Granite State, the former launched in the spring and the latter in the fall of 1877.

The Paul Jones was burned after running seven or eight years with fair success, the night after leaving Melbourne, Australia, for China, in ballast. The Granite State was sold to Boston purchasers about ten years ago and by them sold to go under foreign flag a few years since.

Of all the scores of noble square-rigged vessels built on the Piscataqua not one is now owned or hails from this port, and but two are now known to be afloat under the American flag, those two being the Germania, built in 1850, and the Dashing Wave, built in 1852, both now owned on the Pacific coast and employed in the lumber trade there.

The last vessel of any kind built here was the schooner Lizzie J. Call, built in 1886, at Freeman's Point, on ground that has this week become the property of the White Mountain paper company. The schooner herself was sold a month or two ago by her Portsmouth owners to a purchaser at Exeter.

Henderson's Point, the southwest point of Seavey's island, the removal of which has been talked of for the last twenty years or more, is to be removed at last. At least 350 feet of

it is to be cut away, down to a depth of thirty-five feet at low water. The job will cost a lot of money, but when finished it will greatly ease the turn vessels now have to make in passing the narrows, and vastly improve the approach to the navy yard. The turn now is at right angle.

During the time the effort was being made in influential quarters to have all the naval work of the Atlantic coast concentrated at New York and Norfolk, to the extinguishment of all the other yards, one of the strongest arguments against Portsmouth yard was the existence of this point.

It was alleged that the sharp turn there constituted a real and serious peril to big ships, which was true enough, and that to remove enough of this point to make the turn appreciably easier would cost millions upon millions, which was an exaggeration. Hence, the folly, they said, of attempting to make this yard of more importance, or of retaining it as a yard at all for that matter.

Now, the same argument turned end for end, works strongly in favor of the removal of the objectionable point. Not only is the yard not to be abandoned, but it is to be brought to such a state of efficiency as will enable any repairing or building work to be done there, and what will be the very best and safest naval dry dock in the country is now well advanced in construction.

For years after the last wooden hull slid down the ways into the Piscataqua a sort of shadowy hope was entertained that at some time the building of ships would again be an important industry here, and the sound of the pit-saw, adze and maul again became familiar; but at length even this faint hope was abandoned, the one-time ship yards were sold and built over with houses, and the people of Portsmouth settled down to the conviction that if any more vessels were ever built here they would be built at Uncle Sam's establishment on the Maine side of the river.

And yet there is a probability that shipbuilding may again be established here—a much stronger probability than apparently existed six months ago that the great mill of the White Mountain Paper company would be located here. Not, however, the building of such ships as once made the Piscataqua-built vessels famous all over the world wherever ships were known, but steamships of large size, each costing as much as a half dozen of the largest of old time ships, and carrying as much cargo as a dozen of them.

A company having immense capital has been quietly looking over the facilities for a great steel ship building yard here, has picked out a favorable location, and will probably put up an extensive plant thereon; will certainly do so should the ship subsidy bill now before congress be passed.

Should this bill become a law, the existing yards, all of which are more or less occupied with government work, would be wholly unable to answer the demand that would ensue for merchant vessels of American construction. New yards for building such vessels would spring up in many places, and one of the places is right here.

The people of Portsmouth, whatever their sentiments in regard to the proposed shipping subsidy may have been hitherto, will now be practically a unit in hoping the bill will pass. Self-interest has influence on the seaboard as well as inland; and to see a Portsmouth built merchant ship once more would be a great delight to hundreds who never expected to see such a thing again.

## DOVER.

As yet no trace has been found of Miss Fannie Lucas, the missing daughter of John Lucas of the Littleworth road, although a large searching party was out all day Sunday hunting for clues. It is learned that Mrs. John Grady, who lives a short distance from the Lucas home, saw a woman crossing the field near there last Friday about ten a. m., and it is now thought that this person was Miss Lucas, as she was missed from her home shortly after that hour.

According to the annual report of directors of the New York zoological gardens, the reptiles therein have a varied and extensive menu. These zoo snakes last year consumed 389 mice, 1,410 rats, 1,273 English sparrows, 308 rabbits, 531 pigeons, 232 chickens, 812 toads, 408 frogs, 26,000 live fish, 53 pounds of earthworms, not to mention the more ordinary kinds of grub under the head of fruits and vegetables.

## A Combination.

She—Let me see, the last time I played bridge with you didn't I win all your money?

He—Why, no. Don't you remember that there were two other women in the party?—Detroit Free Press.

A household necessity—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Heals burns, cuts, wounds of any sort; cures sore throat, croup, catarrh, asthma; never fails.

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Advertise in the Herald.



A Careful Study by the French of the German River and Canal Systems.

As the French have been planning improvements in their own waterways to cost an enormous sum, they have looked across the frontier for such ideas as the Germans might give them. The committees they have sent to Germany have made a number of reports on water transportation in that country, all freely admitting that the Germans are far ahead of the French in the management of their waterways. One of these missions was sent to Germany by Loire navigation society, and some of the facts in the report written by Mr. L. Lafitte are given here.

He repeats what has been said so many times that the magnificent network of interior waterways in Germany is one of the principal factors in her economic prosperity. He doubts if equally large results will be obtained in France, for the French tendency is more to propagate ideas than to act upon them, while the Germans, after deciding that an idea is valuable, proceed to carry it out.

The creation of commissions in Germany charged with regulating, improving and extending the interior waterways, is of comparatively recent origin. From 1881 to 1887 the Prussians, who possess a little less than three fourths of the navigable waterways of the empire, have spent an enormous sum for their improvement and extension.

From 1832 to 1898 the works on the Vistula cost \$5,500,000 and those on the Oder, \$5,200,000. The principal expenditure was devoted to the Elbe which is now navigable from the southern frontier to the sea. The amount of money expended on this river between 1864 and 1891 being \$26,400,000. In the past thirty years the sum of \$9,200,000 has been expended on the Havel, Spree and other second class rivers, and the great work of regulating the Rhine in Prussian territory has cost \$55,000,000.

Thanks to these expenditures and the large sums also expended upon canals, the network of navigable waterways in Germany has reached a length of 12,925 kilometers more than 8,000 of which are accessible to steamers of 300 to 400 tons. Twenty-five years ago no river of Germany except the Rhine could carry steamers of 350 tons. The government is now contemplating the building of more canals to complete the work already done. This will involve enormous expense, but Mr. Lafitte says it will be fully justified for it will give the empire an economic instruction of the very first order.

In 1895 the tonnage carried one mile on all rivers and canals of Germany amounted to 7,500,000,000 tons. The average saving of carrying a ton of freight by water as compared with the cost by rail was .916 of a franc per kilometer; the average expense of maintaining the waterways amounted to .005 of a franc a ton per kilometer, thus the net annual saving to the nation in the cost of transporting its waterborne freight was, according to Mr. Lafitte, more than \$14,800,000.

THEATRICAL CHAT.

Valerie Borgere will star next season in 'The Master Mind.'

Archie Boyd has a new play by William Gill, 'On the Penobscot.'

The Sherlock Holmes season in London has been extended to April 12.

Will Cressy is to collaborate with Max Faetkenheuer of Cleveland in the writing of a comic opera.

Effie Ellsler is to succeed to another of Julia Marlowe's plays. 'When Knighthood Was in Flower.'

On the New Hampshire circuit this week: William H. Crane in 'David Harum'; May Irwin in 'Sister Mary'; Lovers' Lane; Way Down East; Quincey Adams Sawyer; Brown's in Town; On the Stroke of Twelve; Uncle Tom's Cabin; The Fast Mail; the King dramatic company, Toll Gate Inn.

Boston bills this week: Hollis Street, last week of Irving Terry in repertoire; Museum, San Toy; Colonial, Florida; Tremont, King Dodo; Park, Morocco Bound; Boston, Kathryn Kidder in Molly Pitcher; Grand Opera house, Human Hearts; Castle Square, Sealed Instructions; Bijou, Mignon; Keith's, Woodward's Seals and other plays; Music hall, Cushman, and Curtis and others in 'The Master Mind.'

To feel the exertion is one thing; to feel the exertion is another. Don't let it be laziness—it isn't; but the system is breaking down, and needs the support of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It's a good thing to buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Permanent Investment.

Here is a story of the late Eugene Field that has never before been printed, says the New York Tribune. With Mr. Field on the Chicago Record up to the time of the latter's death was William E. Curtis, known to the world over as a wonderfully versatile newspaper correspondent. Being in Chicago on a visit once, he met Mr. Field, who had been "meeting up" with some friends and was consequently financially short. It was but the work of a moment for Mr. Curtis to "stake" his old friend, and the two parted with the understanding that the fifty was to be returned the next day. But Mr. Field did not turn up, and Mr. Curtis was forced to leave Chicago without seeing him.

It chanced that Mr. Curtis did not visit Chicago again for a year or more, and when he called at The Record office he found Field busily engaged, but with the same old cordial welcome. In the course of the conversation it developed that Field had not yet repaid the loan, and he was overwhelmed with shame to think that he had neglected it. "I tell you, Bill," said Field, "I am so ashamed over the affair that I haven't the nerve to look you in the face. To think that I should neglect an old friend in that way! Dear, dear! What must you think of me to behave like that?" "Oh, that's all right, Gene," said Curtis. "You can hand it to me before I go away again. Don't let a little thing like that worry you." And the two parted with the understanding that Curtis should call at The Record office the next day. Mr. Field was at the time running a column of wit and wisdom called "Sharps and Flats." The next morning when Mr. Curtis opened his Record at breakfast he looked over the "Sharps and Flats," and there he read this paragraph: "Mr. William E. Curtis, the talented and versatile correspondent of The Record in Washington, is in Chicago looking after his permanent investments." There was "nothing doing" in collections that day.

Was Carnegie's Size. Edward Rosewater, founder and editor of the Omaha Bee, is a man of unique personality. He is small in stature and speaks in a low voice, but he is a politician of most pronounced fighting abilities.

At a hotel in Washington not long ago he was speaking of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. "Carnegie and I," said Mr. Rosewater, "were fellow telegraph operators nearly four decades ago. He was stationed out west, and I was in Washington. We got acquainted, as operators do, over the wires at night and would call each other by our first names when we spoke through the medium of our instruments, and for nearly forty years we have been promising ourselves the pleasure of meeting."

"I drifted out to Nebraska, and Carnegie's history you know. Naturally I was more anxious to meet him than he could possibly be to meet me, and a few days ago I called upon him."

"I assured him when he greeted me that I sought none of his money for library or other purposes. Carnegie looked at me searchingly. You can see that I am a small man. I am 5 feet 4 inches in height. He is no fuller and is even slighter in build than I."

"Suddenly he extended his hand again and exclaimed with unmistakable sincerity of feeling: 'I am glad indeed to meet you, Mr. Rosewater. I am glad to associate with a man who is no bigger' than I am.'"

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Some Americans Abroad.

According to Julian Ralph, Americans are as much disliked as ever the English were and for the same reason. The English were fat heartedly satisfied with the superiority of everything English, and it displayed itself in their behavior, but our offenders persist in declaring the fact of America's superexcellence "from the house-tops" and no sooner land in Europe than they manifest a desire to reform and revolutionize those backward old lands. Instead of realizing that change and difference were what they came to get and were what made Europe the playground of those of us who can afford to go there, they wanted to heat all the chilly houses of Germany, Austria and Italy, to "get a move on" the omnibuses and underground trains of London, to have French railways run on time, to order Pullman dinners on the Belgian way trains, to introduce the baggage checking system in one day over the whole face of Europe and to perform other such miracles as not even J. Pierpont Morgan would either undertake or in every case recommend. Our irritating many among the annual tourist crowds are also given to declaring fifty times a day, "Bring us the best; the best is not too good for us;" to asserting that the great cathedrals are not as good as our churches at home or, if anything (like the Grand Opera or the palace of Versailles) please them, to saying, "We'll send somebody over to buy that thing and have it carried over to Cincinnati."

Brilliant and Rose Cut Diamonds.

"I see in some papers that a new way of cutting diamonds has been discovered," said a jeweler. "This will be welcome news to collectors of freak stones. There are almost as many new ways of cutting diamonds discovered as systems to beat the bank at Monte Carlo, and they are about as successful. As a matter of fact, diamond cutting has been reduced to an exact science. The two best known systems are the brilliant and rose cuts. To obtain the greatest possible brilliancy with the least waste stones are brilliant cut—that is, cut with a flat top, or 'table,' as it is called. Rose cut stones are cut without the top table and are flat at the back. A bigger diamond can be produced by rose cutting than by brilliant cutting, but it will not possess half the brilliancy of the latter. Rose diamonds are used largely in intricate jewelry. There have been lots of methods of diamond cutting invented, but none will produce as fiery a stone with as little waste in cutting as the brilliant method. Stones cut by other methods are valuable to collectors as freaks, but usually they would be far more valuable if they had been brilliant cut."—Philadelphia Record.

Red Men Styles.

"Close cropped hair, faces destitute of paint and the abandonment of the blanket" are the twentieth century styles prescribed for the red men by the commissioner of Indian affairs. It is believed that the order against painting the faces is made because the paint melts and runs into the eyes, producing disease. Something, too, may be said for the "boiled shirt." It is hygienic if ugly. But why not leave the way of wearing the hair to individual taste? To be sure, it may be said in defense of the order that the Indians themselves have made several attempts to set the fashion for short hair, only it was designed for other heads than their own and has sometimes been enforced by a process which removed something more than the hair.

Mystery of Balmey Sleep.

A rather startling theory lately put forward by a young physiologist is attracting considerable attention. This student believes that a gland or certain glands in the system secrete a narcotic substance, that this substance is stored in the gland or glands until at definite times—mainly influence by habit and "tiredness" of the individual—it is thrown into the circulation and thereby causes the phenomena of sleep. Further, he suggests that sleep continues as long as the "natural narcotic" is kept up—until the latter is so far attenuated in or wholly abstracted from the blood by the excreting organs.

The New Dead Sea.

The new dead sea discovered by Dr. Seven Heen in Tibet is described as enormous in extent, but so shallow that to navigate it one must wade half a mile to reach the boat and must drag the boat half a mile before it can be floated with a load. But the most remarkable characteristic is the almost incredible amount of salt. Boats and oars quickly become as white as chalk; even the dress of the rowers soon becomes whitened, while drops of water sprinkled upon a dry surface leave globules like candle drippings.

Pound For Pound.

An ingenious English arithmetician, assuming that the Boer army proper contained originally about 22,870 men, averaging in weight 154 pounds, and accepting the estimate of Lloyd George, pro-Boer member of parliament, that the war will eventually cost England some £400,000,000, makes the discovery that the whole of the original Transvaal army might have been weighed out in the scales and barely equalled the weight in gold which will be required before they will be subdued or exterminated.

Postal System Still Modern.

The comparatively modern origin of the present postal system not only in Great Britain, but all over the world, is shown by the fact that King Edward is the first British monarch whose accession has made the issue of freshly designed postage stamps necessary.

How to Keep Them White and Polish the Nails.

Because a woman does housework is no reason why she should have rough, red hands, with carelessly kept nails. If not for their looks, then for comfort the hands should have some care.

Dishwashing will not hurt the hands if they are not put into too hot water and are washed and rinsed well afterward and thoroughly dried, says the Boston Traveler. The woman who does not have to work and has plenty of time to take care of her hands soaks them in warm water every day before she trims her nails and polishes them. After washing dishes the hands are well soaked, and it is a good time to give a few minutes to trimming and cleaning the nails and pushing back the cuticle, to show the pretty white crescents and prevent hang nails. Never use a hard instrument for cleaning the nails, as it roughens them and makes them much harder to keep clean.

One needs a pair of curved nail scissors, a nailbrush and a fine nail file. If the nails are brittle, rub a little oil or vaseline into them at night. After cutting the nails rub the edges smooth with the file.

If you wish to polish the nails, a polisher may be bought, or a piece of camellia skin will answer the purpose. There is a powder which helps the polishing, but only a little should be used, putting a little cold cream or vaseline on the nail first and not rubbing hard enough to heat the nail. After this the hands should be washed to remove all the powder.

If the hands are stained, tomato or lemon juice will usually remove it. When paring fruit, if strips of cotton are wrapped about the forefinger and thumb they will prevent staining and cutting also. Children should be taught while young to keep their hands tidy. The habit of caring for the hands and of brushing the teeth cannot be formed too young, for the effect will add much to the personal appearance of both child and adult.

How to Relieve Pain.

If women would learn a few common sense rules for relieving suffering, there would be fewer mental and physical wrecks in the world, fewer men and women in thrall to drugs which, while bringing relief, fasten upon the victim with a tenacity all cannot shake off. In throat trouble cloths wrung from hot water can be used with profit provided the patient is not confined to the bed. Under no consideration is it safe to use water about a patient in bed except in water bags and bottles. It is heat, not moisture, that quiets pain, and wet cloths retain heat only a brief time, while making the bed damp and dangerous to health. Hot sandbags are good to place beside the body and limbs, as they fit into the curves and are really restful. A relay of hot plates, wrapped in woolen cloth, will do wonders in giving relief to a patient. Painful rheumatism of the hip, knee or ankle has been relieved often by these simple means. The hot plates are placed over the point of suffering while the patient is snugly tucked in bed, and relief is sure to follow.

How to Make Burned Almonds.

These are always favorites. Take a pound of sweet almonds and wipe clean; put a pound of granulated sugar in a saucepan with one cup of water and stir until it comes to boiling; wipe down the crystals from the side and let the sirup boil until clear and thick; then throw in the almonds and stir with a wooden paddle until you hear them crack. Take from the fire, still stirring, and when they dry put them on an oiled wire sieve. Take the sugar that sifts from them, put back over the fire, add a very little water and fruit coloring (raspberry is nice), and when it boils throw in the almonds again and stir until quite dry; then take from the fire and pack in jars or boxes.

How to Make Waldorf Salad.

The real Waldorf salad is made as follows: Pare and core two large, tart apples and cut into dice half an inch square; cut up an equal quantity of blanched, crisp celery and mix with the apples; add a little salt, sprinkle lightly with French dressing and then mix with mayonnaise. Do not let stand, but serve at once in cups formed of crisp lettuce leaves. Chopped English walnuts may be added to this salad, or make a salad of equal quantities of orange dice, nuts and celery and serve in the same way.

How to Clean Marble.

Stains on marble can be removed by spreading a paste made of fuller's earth and lemon juice on them, leaving for twenty-four hours and then washing off with warm water. If this does not remove them, mix the fuller's earth with lemon juice and a solution of household soda—a teaspoonful dissolved in half a gill of warm water. Lay this on, leave till next day, then wash in warm water to which a little chloride of lime has been added.

How to Make Cheese Salad.

Wash a head of lettuce, drain it, tie in a wet cloth until ready to use; grate one-quarter pound of American cheese, mix it with enough salad dressing to make it smooth and creamy; arrange the inside light green leaves on a platter, then rub the prepared cheese through a fine strainer over the lettuce; garnish with capers; serve with toasted crackers; add dressing in a bowl.

How to Heat Dinner Plates.

To make dinner plates and dishes hot before sending to the table dip them in very hot water instead of putting them in the oven. This takes only a little more time than putting them in the oven and is less liable to crack the china.

An Important Qualification.

First Burglar—What did yer take that brickybrae for? 'Tain't no good. Second Burglar—"Tain't!" First Burglar—Naw. I tell yer, Jimmy, if yer want make a fast class success in dis business yer got to know somethin' about art!—Puck.

That Was Another Question.

Pa (from upper landing to daughter entertaining her "steady" in the parlor)—Gladys, what time is it? Gladys—I don't know, pa. Our clock isn't going. Pa—How about George?—Richmond Dispatch.

A Correction.

Neighbor—The baby suffers from sleeplessness, does it? Mr. Jeroloman (haggard and hollow eyed)—I didn't say it suffered. It seems to enjoy it. I'm the one that suffers.

The Grand Total.

Kingsley—You've been to these literary clubs and metaphysical things for two or three years now, and what does your culture amount to? Mrs. Kingsley—Don't I know every body?—Brooklyn Life.

FAIR EXCHANGE.

A New Back For An Old One—How it Was Done in Portsmouth.

Sometimes the back aches with a dull, indescribable reeling making you weary and restless; sometimes pain shoots across the region of the kidneys, and again the loins are so lame to stoop is agony. No use plastering or rubbing the back in this condition. You cannot reach the cause. To exchange a bad back for a new and stronger one, follow the example of this Portsmouth citizen.

Mrs. Wm. Bell of No. 2 Hill street, says—"I used Doan's Kidney Pills and so did my husband. Both of us received great benefit from them, and we write in recommending them to others. We read about them in the newspapers, and as we were both suffering at the same time, we got a box at Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street. I was troubled with a grinding pain in my back, dizziness and distress in my head and lameness in my kidneys. My husband had lameness in the back, and the secretions from the kidneys were too frequent, particularly at night. We commenced using them together, and it was not long before the desired result took place."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name Doan's—and take no substitute.

OLIVER W. HAM,

(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

— AND —

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hancock street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

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Constantly Increasing Output of the

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10c CICAR

factory, which tells the story of the superior quality of this cigar.

The Havana tobacco now being used in its make up is the finest grown in Cuba.

ALL DEALERS.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,

Manchester, N. H.

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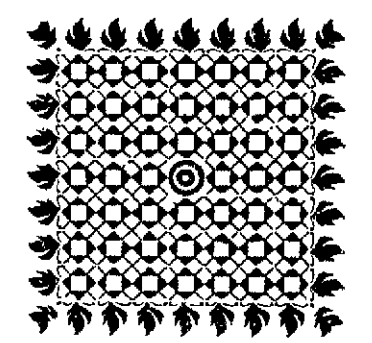
Playing Cards.

Deck of beautifully finished playing cards, in fine gold-stamped case, sent upon receipt of twenty-five cents in silver or stamps. Address,

J. J. FARNSWORTH,

EASTERN PASS. AGENT,

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Finest Work

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For neat and attractive printing there is no better place.

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Calls by night at residence, 9 Millis avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention.

Telephone at office and residence.

SEMI-WEEKLY TAKE DAILY

Ideal Tourist Route.

Direct steamer the way by water, through the Sound by day light.

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Leave New York Pier 31, E. River 5 P.M.

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Lowest Rates Out of Boston.

Tickets and information at 214 Washington St., Boston. GEO. F. TILTON, Pass. Agt.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine

SAFELY GUARANTEED

FOR CURE OF ALL

WOMEN'S AFFECTIONS

Indigestion, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gout, Catarrh of the Bladder, etc.

It is the only medicine that can be taken without danger to the health, and it is the only one that can be taken without danger to the life.

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NO. 113 MARKET ST.

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"Melia" C. Cobb, Boston, ME. Deer  
Bait, 100 lbs. Charles E. Mayer, Port  
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The olio following the first part was of a professional nature, introducing the following: Wilson, acrobatics; Cooper and Juniper, Afro-American comedians; the Hughes family, singing and dancing comedians; and Rayne and Tate, comedy acrobat.

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And you'll be all right in the

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